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# Urban District Council of Filey.



# Report

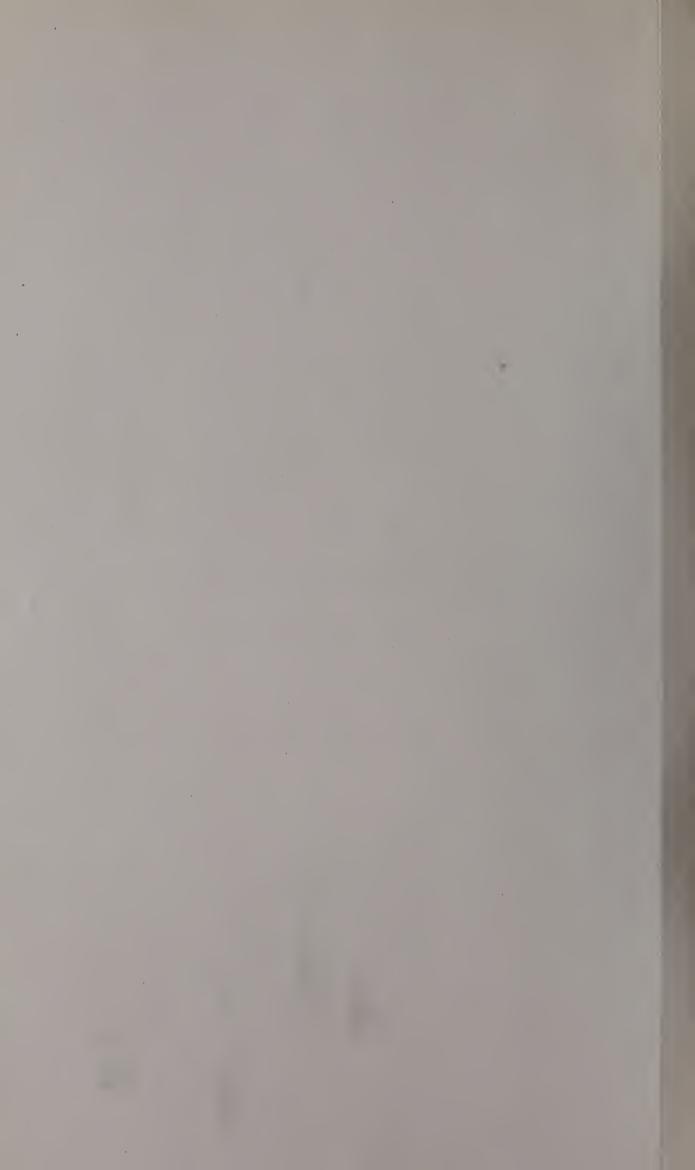
of the

# Medical Officer of Health

and

Sanitary Inspector

For the Year 1954.



#### URBAN DISTRICT OF FILEY

#### ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year 1954

including

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

SANITARY INSPECTOR



## HEALTH COMMITTEE

#### Chairman:

Councillor H. R. DORAN.

#### Members:

Councillor S.G. BAKER
Councillor G.L. BARKER
Councillor E. CORRIGAN
Councillor Mrs. D.M. CUSSONS
Councillor K. DOWSON
Councillor F.T. WELBOURN

Councillor L. HALLAN D.L., J.P.
Councillor W. MALLINSON
Councillor F.W.C. SCAIFE
Councillor D.H. WATKINS

Clerk of the Council: K. HENDERSON, A.C.I.S.

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Surveyor & Water Engineer: A.G. KELLY, A.M.I.Mun.E.

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#### PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Divisional Medical Staff, East Riding County Council: E.T. COLVILLE, M.D., M.B., B.S. (Hons)., B.Hy., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector: K.W. SKEATES, M.S.I.A., A.M.I.S.E.

#### DIVISIONAL MEDICAL STAFF, EAST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL

Assistant Divisional Medical Officer: Miss M. MULVEIN, M.B., Ch.B.

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Health Visitor, School Nurse and Tuberculosis Visitor, Filey Area:
Miss H.G.H. MACDONALD, H.V.Cert., S.C.M., S.R.N.

District Nurse:
Miss M. SPAVIN, S. R.N., S.C.M., R.M.N.

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School Clinic, Oxford Street, BRIDLINGTON.

To the Chairman and Councillors, Urban District of Filey.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the Health Services of the Urban District for the Year 1954.

There were no outstanding circumstances that require detailed explanation.

I take this opportunity of thanking the Health Committee of the Council and my fellow officials for their ready assistance at all times.

I am.

Yours faithfully,

E.T. COLVILLE.

Medical Officer of Health

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#### STATISTICAL MEMORANDUM

Urban District	Filey
Area in acres	2,106
Population: 1954 Registrar General	4,790
Number of inhabited houses (estimate 1954)	1,925
Rateable value	£55,334
Sum represented by a penny rate	£218
Birth-rate	11.9
Death-rate	12.7
Infantile mortality	17.5

#### VITAL STATISTICS

#### (a) Live Births:

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	27	29 1	56 1
			_57_
Birth-rate		11.9 per 1	0.02

#### (b) Still-births:

There were no still-births during the year.

#### (c) Deaths:

The total number of deaths registered during the year as belonging to the Urban District was 61. This is equal to a death-rate of 12.7 per 1,000. The comparability factor to correct the crude death-rate for age and sex distribution in the Urban District is calculated by the Registrar <sup>G</sup>eneral at 0.86, this on multiplication with the actual rate gives a comparative death-rate of 10.9.

The causes of death are given in Table 1.

#### (d) <u>Infant Mortality Rate:</u>

There was I death in an infant under I year of age (legitimate). The infantile mortality rate based upon the number of live births registered in the year, i.e. 57 is equivalent to a rate of 17.5 per 1,000 births.

#### (e) Maternal Mortality:

There were no deaths from maternal causes.

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# TABLE 1 Causes of Death in Filey U.D., 1954 (R.G.)

		Males	Females
All	Causes	32	<b>2</b> 9
	Tuberculosis, respiratory	name.	1
	Cancer, stomach	1	l
	Cancer, breast	***	4
	Cancer, uterus	-	1
	Cancer, other sites	2	3
	Diabetes	1	nee.
	Vascular lesions of nervous system	6	3
	Coronary disease, angina	6	3
	Hypertension with heart disease	des	1
	Other heart disease	6	9
	Other circulatory disease	4	1
	Influenza	-	1
	Bronchitis	1	1
	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-
	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2	÷
	All other accidents	1	
	Homicide and operations of war	1	-

#### TABLE 11

### 1954 Provisional Statistics - England and Wales

#### Births

Live births	15.2 per 1,000 homes
Still-births	population 24.0 per 1,000 total live and still-births

#### Deaths

Death-rate	11.3 per 1,000 home
	population
Infant mortality	25.5 per 1,000 related live
	births

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#### General provision of Health Services for the Area

#### Laboratory Facilities

Specimens for bacteriological and pathological examinations are sent to the Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council at Hull or to the Pathological Laboratory at Scarborough Hospital.

Samples of water for chemical analysis are forwarded to the Public Analyst for the East Riding.

#### Maternity and Child Welfare

The County Council provide a fortnightly Clinic which is held in the Conference Hall adjoining the Council Offices, and there is one Health Visitor resident in the town.



## Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious and Other Diseases

The following infectious diseases were notified during the year:

Erysipelas	ļ
Measles	5
Meningococcal Infection	1
Pneumonia	7
Whooping Cough	43

There were no deaths from Measles or Whooping Cough.

#### Diohtheria Immunisation

The number of children who completed the full course of immunisation in the Authority's area between 1st January and 31st December. 1954. is as follows:

Under 5 years 5 - 14 years

38 -

In addition 8 children received boosting doses.

The estimated number of children immunised at any time who were born between 1940 and 1954 inclusive is as follows:

<u>Under 5 years</u> <u>5 - 14 years</u> 202 664

#### Tuberculosis 1954

The Register of Tuberculosis for the year is as follows:

			No	on_	
		nonary			
	Males	Females.	Males	Females	Total
Number of cases on the Register at 31.12.53	8	11	2	3	24
Added to the Register: (a) Cases notified for the					
first time during year	1	3	gade		4
(b) Un-notified cases brough to notice otherwise that by formal notification	n	. 100	glass		-
Removed from the Register on account of death, change of address, etc		1	-	_	ı
Number of cases on the Register at 31.12.54	• 9	13	2.	3	27

A mass radiography survey by the Leeds Regional Hospital Board was held in Filey in July 1954. There were 414 examinations by miniature radiography, and of these, 4 were thought to have significant abnormalities.

## Annual Report of the Sanitary Inspector for the year ending 31st December. 1954.

Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report on the work of the Sanitary Inspector for the year 1954. I would point out that during this period, the post was vacant for six months, my predecessor having left in December, 1953.

From a public health view point the main items of interest during the year, were the commencement of work on the new Sewerage Scheme and the decontrol of meat resulting in the reopening of local Slaughterhouses.

#### GENERAL

The general sanitary condition of the district was satisfactory with the exception of the pollution of the beach by the sewer outfall and the pollution of the Primrose Valley Stream by discharges from septic tanks.

#### FOOD

All food premises in the district were inspected and it was found that the general standard of hygiene was satisfactory. The attention of some shopkeepers had to be drawn to the necessity of protecting unwrapped food displayed on counters. In all cases, informal action resulted in an improvement, usually the provision of glass screens or covers to avoid contamination by customers.

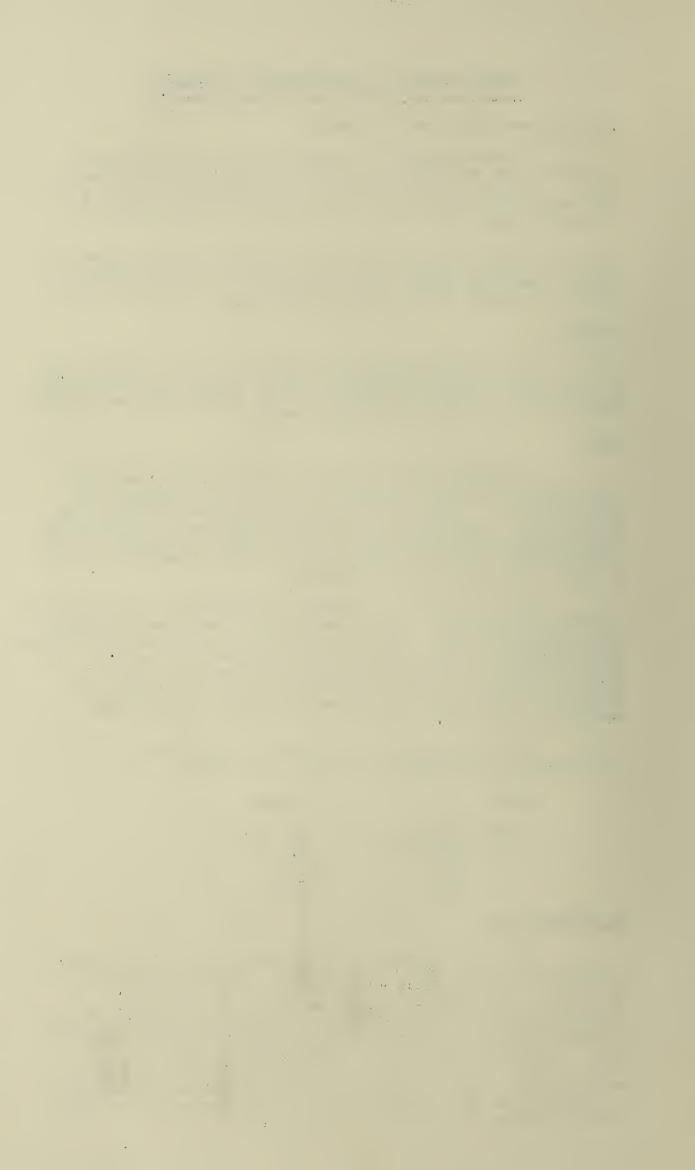
The provision of washing facilities in food premises is satisfactory but I feel doubtful as to whether sufficient use is made of them. This, of course, is a matter of education and training in this respect cannot commence too early. In this connection it is most unfortunate that it is not the policy of the Education Authority to provide hot water in Schools for the use of the children who will be the food handlers of tomorrow.

The following is a summary of unsound food surrendered and disposed of at the Refuse Tip:

Food		Weig	ght
Canned	Fruit Vegetables	22 <del>1</del> /2	lbs.
43	Milk	103	12
11	Ham	741=	12
12	Meat	37 <sup>-1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	12

#### SLAUGHTERHOUSES

When the intention to decontrol meat became known, a report was submitted to the Council upon the condition of five local slaughterhouses, which were in use in 1939. A meeting was held between the Council and the butchers, as a result of which it was decided to re-open two slaughterhouses, the remaining three being considered unsuitable for further use. The two which were re-opened were put into a good state of repair, have operated satisfactorily and not caused any nuisance. The butchers, whose slaughterhouses were not re-opened have made arrangements for the supply of meat from slaughterhouses in adjoining districts.



#### MEAT INSPECTION

All meat has been inspected at the two slaughter-houses which are operating in the district. One slaughter-house slaughters pigs and sheep only, and the other slaughters pigs, sheep and cattle.

It will be noticed that the amount of condemned meat is very small and this is because of the high quality of the animals slaughtered. Condemnations were mainly for localised tuberculosis and parasitic conditions. One case of Cysticercus Bovis was found and confirmed by the Public Health Laboratory Service. The carcase and offal in this case was treated by storing for 21 days at a temperature below 18° F. in a commercial cold store in a nearby town. All condemned meat was dyed green by your Inspector before being sent with the inedible offal to a factory where it is used for the manufacture of fertiliser and fats for soap making. The number of animals slaughtered and weight of meat condemned is as follows:

Bullocks	Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Weight Condemned
24	30	Nil	2	451	111	209 lbs.

#### MILK

Most of the milk sold within the district was either Tuberculin Tested or Pasteurised. A small quantity of raw ungraded milk was supplied by one retailer.

There is one pasteurising and bottling plant in the area which received regular inspection, and from which milk samples were frequently submitted for bacteriological examination.

A total of 29 samples of milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination and of this number 2 did not conform to the required standard. Two samples of raw milk were submitted for biological examination and both were reported as satisfactory.

#### ICE CREAM

There are three premises in the district where ice cream is manufactured. Two of these did not conform to the requirements of the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations in respect of the provision of recording thermometers. As a result of informal discussion one of these manufacturers now uses a complete cold mix, for which recording thermometers are unnecessary and the other has provided the necessary instruments. Samples were submitted from these manufacturers and from other premises to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. 19 samples were submitted, the results of which are as follows:

Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Total No. of Samples
5	9	3	2	19

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#### WATER SUPPLY

The Council Water supply is pumped from two deep boreholes in Station Avenue, chlorinated, aerated in a holding tank for 45 minutes, and passed direct into the distribution system. All water surplus to requirements passes into two open pent type reservoirs at Sands Road West at the extreme south of the district.

The holding tank where the water is aerated has been in operation since May 1954. This treatment has eliminated the unpleasant taste which occurred from time to time and complaints regarding this have ceased.

In order to eliminate contamination from animal and bird life, the Council decided to construct a new 4,000,000 gallon covered concrete Reservoir at Rosedale. The Scheme has been prepared, approved by the appropriate Ministry and it is anticipated that work will commence early 1955.

The Mains on the Muston Road Housing Estate were extended and in addition the main in Back Hope Street East was replaced.

#### SAMPLES

A total of 34 samples were submitted for bacteriological examination and all except one were reported as being equivalent to Class 1 of the Ministry of Health Classification for piped water supplies.

Two samples were submitted for chemical analysis, the results of which are as follows:

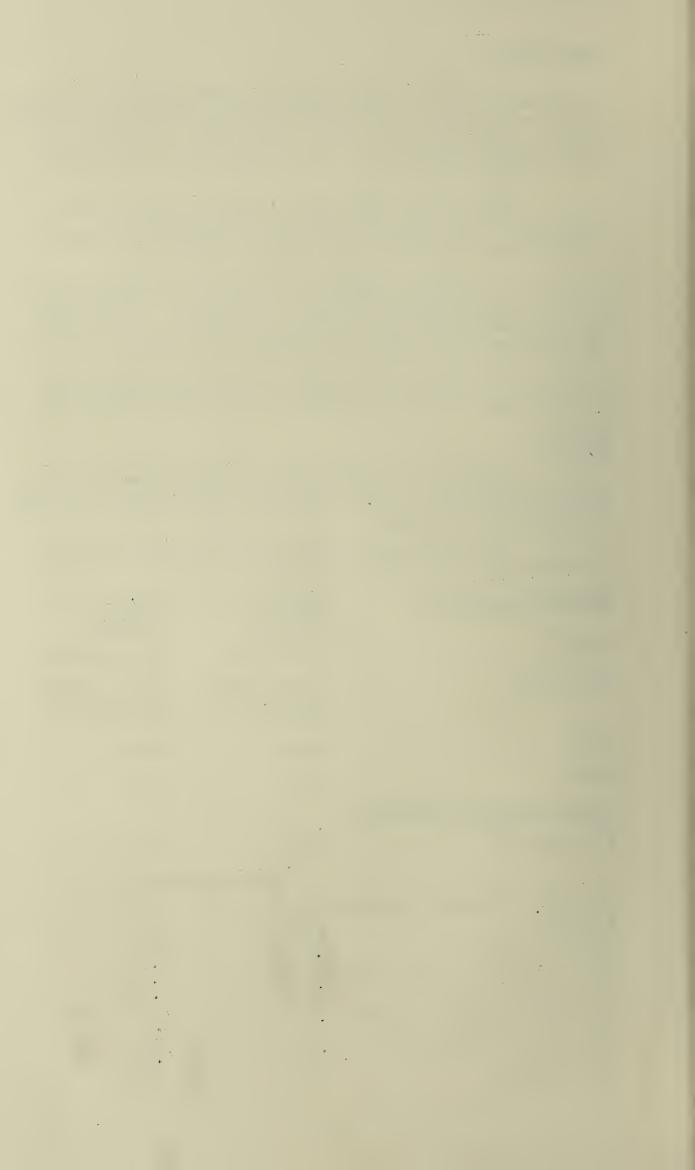
Physical Examination	No. 1 Borehole	No. 2 Borehole
Colour	Pale Yellow	Pale Yellow
Appearance	Clear: pract. no suspended matter.	Clear: pract. no suspended matter.
Taste	Normal	Normal
Smell	None	None
General Chemical Examination		

#### <u>ical Examination</u>

7.4 7.4 Reaction, pH

#### Parts per Million

Chlorides expressed chl	lorine 66	57
Nitrites	none	none
Lead, etc.	none	none
Hardness, total	121	139
Oxygen Absorbed at 80°F	(4 hrs) 0.285	0.743
Free Ammonia	0.36	0.42
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.000	0.02
Free Carbon Dioxide, as	CO <sub>2</sub> 5	7
Alkalinity as CaCOz	257.5	252.5
Sulphuretted Hydrogen	none	none
Iron as Fe	0.45	0,20
Free Chlorine	none	none



#### STWAGE DISPOSAL

The built up area of Filey comprising 1,300 dwellinghouses and business premises, is sewered into an outfall which is situated in Filey Bay, near the Coble Landing. The large holiday camp at the southern end of the area, where approximately 8,000 persons resided during the peak of the summer, has a separate temporary outfall into Filey Bay and is fitted with storage tanks so that sewage can be released twice daily at high tide. Serious fouling of the beach near the Coble Landing was caused at low tide, by the sewer outfall and stormwater overflow which must continue in use until the new Sewerage Scheme is completed. The Scheme was commenced in November 1954 and completion is anticipated towards the end of 1956. When this is completed the sewage will be pumped to a new outfall to the north side of Filey Brig and this should avoid any possibility of fouling of the beach.

At Primrose Valley where approximately 3,500 persons reside during the summer, there are two methods of sewage disposal, namely septic tanks and pail closets. The discharges from inefficient septic tanks serving houses, hotels and the large caravan site have caused serious pollution of the stream during the summer months. An attempt to mitigate the nuisance by chlorinating the effluent from the caravan site met with partial success, but the nuisance will not be finally abated until such time as the Valley is sewered. This will be possible when the new rising main and sewer outfall now under construction are completed. The Council have authorised the preparation of a scheme for sewering the Valley, and it is intended that both schemes shall be completed at the same time.

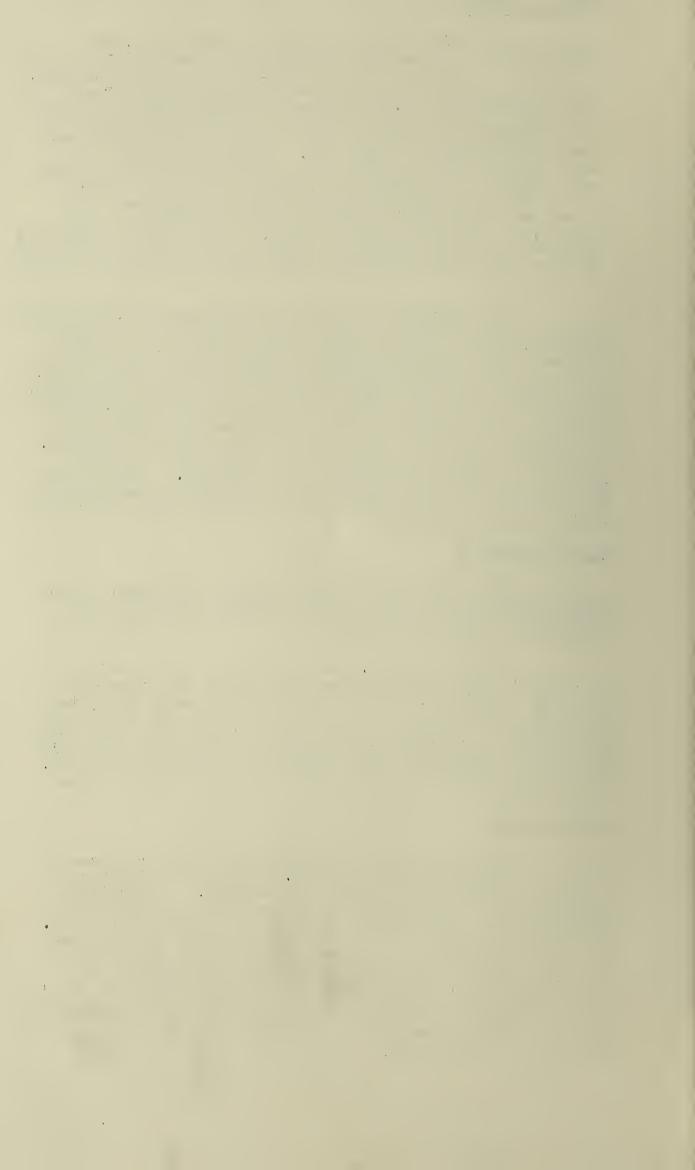
#### PUBLIC CLEANSING

The Council maintained a weekly collection of refuse throughout the area and also removed the bulk of the trade refuse, the first bin free and subsequent bins being charged at a rate of 3d each.

3 Karrier 12 hp. side loading covered lorries of 7 cubic yards capacity were used during the summer and 2 during the winter. On the Tip at Scarborough Road, two men were employed during the summer but one man only during the winter. A Fordson Major Tractor fitted with drag scoop and muledozer plate for collecting and spreading cover soil was used to maintain a good standard of controlled tipping. It is estimated that 2,800 tons of house and trade refuse were disposed of.

#### CAMPING SITES

During the year three camping sites were licensed under the Public Health Act, 1936. These are situated at Primrose Valley, Lowfield Farm and Seadale. In addition, a large field adjoining Muston Grange Farm was used by the Caravan Club. The general standards of camping were good. Each site is supplied with an adequate supply of water from the Council's mains. The site at Seadale is on the water carriage system and the camp drains are connected to the Council's sewers. At Lowfield Farm, pail closets are used, the contents being emptied daily and ploughed into agricultural land at regular intervals. At Primrose Valley site both pail and water closets are in use, the water closets being connected to a septic tank.



#### RODENT CONTROL

This work is carried out by one Rodent Operator working 3 days per week, the cost of which qualifies for the 50% Ministry Grant. The sewer manholes were test baited once during the year, and several minor infestations were eradicated. Filey is free from serious rodent infestation and the work of the Rodent Operator is directed to ensure that it remains so.

Number	of	visi	ts by	, par	rt-ti	me I	Rodent	Оре	rato	r .	. 305
Infesta	atio	ons e	radio	ated						• • •	136
Sewer n	nank	noles	test	bai	.ted	and	treat	ed .			35

#### FACTORIES ACTS 1937 AND 1948

1. Inspections for purposes of provision as to health:

	<u>Premises</u>	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Written Notice	S
(a)	Factories in Which sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	y 6	4	Nil	
(b)	Factories not include in (a) in which sect: 7 is enforced by the Local Authority		33	Nil	
(c)	Other premises in whisection 7 is enforced the Local Authority	d by	114	Nil	
	Total	1+1+	51	Nil	

Referred by

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

<u>Particulars</u>	Found	Remedied	H.M.Inspector
Sanitary Conveniences (S. (b) Unsuitable or defec		2	<b></b>
Visits and Inspections			
Houses - Public Health and Houses - Public Health and Houses - Disrepair	nuisances tious dis	eases	32 7 42
Meat Shops and Preparation Residughterhouses Bakehouses Provision Shops Cafe and Hotel Kitchens Ice Cream Premises Other Food Premises Schools Dairies Factories			141 13 38 34 43 56 4 21

#### Visits and Inspections (cont'd)

Public Sanitary Conveniences	12
Rodent Control	37
Refuse Tip	89
Camping Sites	18
Cesspools	12
Miscellaneous Visits	
Drainage Inspections and Tests	72
Notices Served - Informal	
Formal	
Notices Complied - Informal	
Formal	Nil

In conclusion, I wish to tender my thanks to the Chairman of the Health Committee, and to the Members, Officers and Employees of the Council, whose co-operation, support and assistance have been invaluable.

I am,

Your obedient Serwant,

K.W. SKEATES,

Sanitary Inspector.





